

The other Coccids found at Embudo were *Coccus confusus*, Ckll. (between Embudo and Rinconada), *Dactylopius gutierreziae*, Ckll. (also at Rinconada), *D. lichtensioides*, Ckll. (empty sacs only), *Orthezia artemisiæ*, Ckll. ined., and *O. nigrocincta*, Ckll.

LXI.—*Descriptions of further new Species of Butterflies from the Pacific Islands.* By H. GROSE-SMITH, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S.

Limenitis chilo.

Female.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings chocolate-brown; the disk is crossed beyond the cell by an oblique band of contiguous white spots, divided by the brown veins, and extending from near the costal margin, a little beyond its middle, to near the lowest submedian nervule at one third from the outer margin; a subapical tawny patch and a submarginal narrow sinuate band. Posterior wings with the basal half chocolate-brown and the outer half pale tawny brown, with a rather broad brown outer margin and a submarginal sinuate brown line from the apex to the anal angle.

Underside. Anterior wings with a reniform pale grey bar crossing the cell about its middle and a white streak at the end of the cell, both margined with red-brown, and two reddish-brown spots below the cell towards the base, the lower smaller than the upper spot; the oblique white discal band extends nearer to the margin and outer angle than on the upperside. Posterior wings with a subovate red-brown ring towards the base below the costal nervure, and several red-brown markings in the cell; two red-brown bars cross the wings, one before, the other beyond the middle; the outer tawny space of the upperside is represented by a pale pinkish-brown area, the submarginal brown line, as on the upperside, edged externally by whitish brown.

Exp. of wings $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Sumba, below 2000 feet (*Doherty*).

In the collection of the Hon. Walter Rothschild. A single specimen only, in a battered condition.

Hypocista calypso.

Male.—*Upperside.* Differs from *H. osyris*, Boisd., in the more restricted area of the pale tawny patch on the posterior wings, which is confined to the outer two thirds of the cell

and a space above the subcostal nervure not quite reaching the costal margin. In *H. osyris*, *H. isis*, Stgr., and *H. serapis*, Stgr., this pale space is white and extends beyond the cell to the inner margin.

On the *underside* the pale transverse band below the cell of the anterior wings to the middle of the inner margin is narrower than in *H. osyris*, and on the posterior wings the discal ocelli are smaller and the fulvous rings surrounding them are more dusky.

The *female* differs from the same sex of *H. osyris* in similar respects.

Exp. of wings $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Samarai (*Woodford*) and Tupulamu, British New Guinea.

Described from a pair from the former place and two males from the latter place.

In Mr. Grose-Smith's collection.

Thysonotis lygia.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings dull blue: anterior wings with the costal and outer margins narrowly greyish black; a patch of white scales in the central area below the cell at the junction of the submedian nervules with the median nervure. Posterior wings with the outer two thirds of the costal margin to the apex broadly white, and a broad greyish-black outer margin, becoming wider towards the anal angle.

Underside. Anterior wings white, with a broad black band on the costal and apical margins, which extends over the upper third of the cell and becomes wider towards the apex, thence narrowing along the outer margin to the outer angle. Posterior wings closely resemble those of *T. phroso*, Grose-Smith, but the subbasal black band is narrower and the white band outside it extends further along the costal margin to the apex; the black spots in the submarginal blue band are less elongate; cilia of both wings black.

Female.—*Upperside* scarcely differs from *T. phroso*, but on the posterior wings the costal white area is wider.

Underside also closely resembles *T. phroso*, but on the posterior wings the subbasal black band is narrower and the basal blue area is more extended.

Exp. of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Samarai, Dinner Island (*Woodford*).

In Mr. Grose-Smith's collection.

Thysonotis hengis.

Male.—*Upperside* resembles *T. Wallacei*, Feld., but the wings are brighter blue and the central irroration of white scales on the anterior wings is less conspicuous; on the posterior wings the white band before the middle is narrower.

Underside differs little from *T. Wallacei*, but on the anterior wings the costal and apical black area is narrower, as well as the white band on the posterior wings.

Female.—*Upperside.* Both wings darker brown than in *T. Wallacei*, being nearly black: on the anterior wings the dark costal band is bounded at the base by the median nervure, while in *T. Wallacei* it extends at the base broadly to the inner margin. On the posterior wings the white subbasal area is considerably less extended.

On the *underside* of the posterior wings the subbasal white band is narrower, the outer black area being broader; the submarginal blue band is wider and the black spots in it are more elongate; the cilia on both wings are less conspicuously white.

Exp. of wings $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Kapaur, S.W. Dutch New Guinea (*Doherty*).

In the collections of the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Mr. Grose-Smith (types).

Described from a long series of both sexes.

It is a considerably larger insect than *T. Wallacei*, and the wings are broader and rounder. The female resembles *T. vidua*, Grose-Smith, but the white spot at the outer angle, and the subcostal blue streak on the upperside of the anterior wings of that species are absent, and the white area on the posterior wings is less extended and less sharply defined than in *T. vidua*.

Holochila æqualis.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings resemble *H. refusa*, Grose-Smith, but blacker brown. On the anterior wings the white area is more extended over the cell and beyond it, and the blue suffusion at the base of both wings of *H. refusa* is very slightly represented by dull slate-coloured scales which are less extended than in *H. refusa*.

Underside. The outer dark brown marginal bands of both wings are twice as broad as in *H. refusa*.

Female.—*Upperside* resembles the male, but is browner and without any bluish suffusion.

On the *underside* the outer dark brown marginal bands of both wings are likewise twice as broad as in *H. refusa*.

Exp. of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ 1½ inch.

Hab. Kapaur (*Doherty*).

In the collections of the Hon. Walter Rothschild and H. Grose-Smith.

A long series is in the collection.

Nacaduba narovona.

Male.—*Upperside* dull slate-coloured blue, with the white bands on the underside slightly visible.

Underside greyish brown. Anterior wings with a spot at the end of the cell bordered on both sides with white, and a broad somewhat curved transverse band of contiguous spots across the disk, bordered on the inner edge with white, followed externally by a broad white band, outside which to the margin is a double row of dark lunules, intersected by a row of white lunules. Posterior wings with a similar white band and outer rows of lunules; between the two lowest submedian nervules is a large submarginal black spot, bordered outwardly by metallic blue and crowned by an orange lunule; a smaller metallic blue spot at the anal angle also crowned by orange and bordered narrowly by black; a subbasal row of spots crosses the cell, and a spot at the end of the cell, all narrowly bordered by white.

Female.—*Upperside*. Both wings dull greyish brown, suffused with dull blue over the lower part of the anterior and the base of the posterior wings. On the anterior wings a pale whitish band crossing the submedian nervules represents the white band on the underside, and on the posterior wings a similar indistinct band crosses the disk a little beyond the middle; there is a submarginal row of dark lunules crowned with whitish lunules.

Exp. of wings 1 inch.

Hab. Narovo, Solomon Islands (*Woodford*).

In the collection of Mr. Grose-Smith.

This species is readily distinguished by the conspicuous white bands on the underside of both wings. It is nearest to *N. ligamenta*, H. H. Druce.